THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Crand Sale of the Bradhurst Estate.

AMOUNT REALIZED \$445,525.

THE AUCTION A GREAT SUCCESS.

A Decidedly Healthy Tone in West Side Property Established.

PARTICULARS OF THE SALE.

The Men Who Patronize the Exchange.

TMPORTANT TRAFFIC IN SUBURBAN REALITY

Jones' Wood Lots at Auction To-Morrow.

As predicted in this column, the sale of the Bradhurst estate yesterday was in every sense of the term a highly successful affair, and the amount realized for each lot was more than the most sanguine operator dared to expect.

The Bradhurst property is located in a most eli-

gible situation and on high ground. At the same time it is a great way up town, and none of the side streets are opened, yet the rapid march of improvements will very soon force the Corporation to fix the grade, curbs and gutters, and otherwise put the thoroughfares in a state of completion ready to build upon. Taking this state of affairs into consideration the prices obtained yesterday were extremely good, inasmuch as each lot-good, bad and indifferent-realized a fraction over \$2,300, the total amount of the entire sale (135 lots) being

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE.

The Proposed Boulevard-Harsimus Cove

townships of Hudson county are to have not only rapid transit, but cheap fares. The Real Estate

Association have appointed a committee, headed

by H. A. De Motte, to wait upon the horse car and

ferry companies in reference to the reduction of

fares. The committee are also directed to wait

upon the Long Dock Horse Railroad Company for

of the western side of the nill.

It seems that the garbage of New York is no longer needed by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, and it has been proffered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to fill in Harsimus Cove. This would be most objectionable, however, to the residents east of Jersey wants where the second contract of the contract of

Jersey avenue, who are already complaining of the stench from the filling in of this locality. The rail road company must have recourse to the sanbill that divides Jersey City proper from Hudson City. It is rumored, however, that the company are about to procure sand and clay filling from the maintheapter of Charles

neighborhood of Rondout, at an expense far greater than that for which filling could be procured in old Hudson City.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly report No. 6 of the Bureau of Statistics

is in press. It contains the statistics of our foreign

for the calendar year ended the same, compared

The total value of foreign commodities remain-

ing in warehouse December 31, 1872, was \$68,109,926, against \$68,963,932 December 31, 1871.

From the above it will be observed that during the year ended December 31, 1872, the imports ex-

ceeded the domestic and foreign exports com-bined to the amount of \$94,271,775, while for the corresponding period of 1871 the excess of im-ports over experts was \$52,976,962.

The portions of our foreign trade consisting of merchandise and of specie and pullion, respec-tively, during the calendar years 1872 and 1871, were as follows:—

Merchandise. | 1872 | \$655,962,575 | \$452,143,583 | \$16,694,365 | \$850,000 | \$1571 | \$1571,111,099 | \$455,563,259 | \$47.88,879 | \$850,000 | \$92,295,200 | \$1670 | \$1871 | \$16,894,415 | \$65,831,422 | \$12,009,128 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1670 | \$1

The amounts of the foregoing carried in cars and

other land vehicles and in American and loreign vessels, respectively, during the calendar years 1872 and 1871, were as follows:—

During the year 1872 nearly seventy-two per cent of the total foreign trade carried in vessels was in 1871.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared during the twelve months ended December 31, 1872, as compared with the corresponding period of 1871, were as follows:

American vessels 1872 10,956 3,653,406 11,049 3,740,518 Fereign vessels 1872 19,1997,510,381 19,286 7,493,725 American vessels 1871 19,561 6,532,111 19,443 6,786,023 Fereign vessels 1871 19,561 6,532,111 19,443 6,786,023

No. | Tons. No. | Tons.

\$3,652,480 7,027,513 14,406,000 2,439,628 8,509,033 15,849,296

Improvements-How a Nuisance May

The lateness of the season must also be taken into consideration, as having a certain effect upon sales of land in this city, as well as the heavy "loads" carried by the large operators; yet with all these drawbacks the disposition of the Bradhurst estate was a signal victory. The prices obtained demonstrated a healthy state of affairs existing in west side property and definitely settles rates for tots on this portion of Manhattan Island.

We have had, thus far, four very extensive and

high-toned sales of property this season, consisting of the Post, Carman, Harpen and Bradhurst estates, all of them realty well and favorably known, and in each case the sale was peremptory and without reserve. A great part of the success is due to the efforts of Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., the auctioneers having charge of the same, and as these gentlemen insist upon liberal advertising, they generally obtain not only a good attendance, but also good prices.

Yesterday the large assemblage congregated at the Exchange Salesroom presented really a refreshing sight after the stagnation existing in real estate matters for several weeks past. We saw gathered the millionnaire, who came prepared to purchase provided the prices he had marked out purchase provided the prices he had marked out on his catalogue were not overbid. We observed then the moneyed man, who merely came to watch the sale in order to judge whether his lots located contiguous to the estate then under the hammer either increased or decreased the value of his possessions. The operator in lots was on hand to watch for a bargain, and many would-be buyers who had all the inclination to purchase but lacked the wherewithal, and the lounger, who could while away a couple of hours, made up the motley throng, completely filling the hall when yesterday's sale took place.

took place.

Punctually at twelve o'clock noon Messrs, Adrian
H. Muller, Sr. and Jr., ascended the stand, and the
latter commenced to read the terms of the sale,
which provided that each purchaser was required
to pay ten per cent at the office of Mr. Henry
Nicoll, attorney for the heirs, on the day of sale,
besides the auctioneers' fee of \$20 on each lot purchased. The balance of the first money—twenty
per cent—must be paid on the 20th of June, and the ber cent must be paid to the balance of seventy per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three, five or seven years, at seven per cent interest. Mr. Nicoli occupied a stand alongside of the auctioneer.

alongside of the auctioneer.

Lot No. 1, located on the northwest corner of avenue St. Nicholas and 147th street, 242100, was tarted at \$2,000. After considerable sparring it was knocked down to Mr. V. K. Stevenson, Jr., for \$5,000. This price may be considered very reasonable, and Mr. Stevenson secured a bargain. At all events this gentleman set the ball in motion, and after all the lots fronting on avenue St. Nicholas were disposed of at good prices, the bidding lagged. Lots Nos. 8 and 9, with the privilege of six adjoining, were then offered. The price bid atfirst was \$2,000. Mr. Thomas Murphy, ex-Collector of the Port, who was present, injused some life into the proceedings and kept up the bidding, when at \$3,300 the two lots were accorded him and he claimed the privilege of the other six. The same gentleman likewise purchased the thirteen lots adjoining the same for \$2,325 each, thus securing twenty-one lots on one street, for which he has been offered a large advance since the sale.

The following are the particulars relating to the property sold:—

V. K. Stevenson bought the lot situated on the n. w.

property sold:

V. K. Stevenson bought the lot situated on the n. w. corner of 167th st. and St. Nicholas av., 24. lix109. 8,000 M. Bell bought the two lots on the w. s. of St. Nicholas av., adjoining, 50x100.

F. F. James bought the two lots adjoining, 50x100. 11,150 on the w. s. of St. Nicholas av. 11,150 on the w. s. of St. Nicholas av. 11,100 J. J. Mackin bought the lot adjoining, 20x100. 5.30 Mr. Bell bought the lot adjoining, 20x100. 5.00 Mr. Bell bought the lot adjoining, 20x100. 5.00 Mr. Feriedman bought the 31ots, 75x99.11, on the a. w. corner of St. Nicholas av. and 148th st. 8,100 L. Friedman bought the 31ots, 75x99.11, on the n. s. of 147th st., 100 ft. w. of St. Nicholas av. and 187th st., 100 ft. w. of St. Nicholas av. 120x10. 120x10.

of 147th 8t, 100 ft.

Thomas Murphy bought the 8 Jots adjoining, each
28x99.11. 2,326

Patrick Cassidy bought the lot 24.11x100, on the n. e.
2,325

Patrick Cassidy bought the lot 24.11x100, on the n. e.
2,325

W. Seline bought the b lots adjoining, each 23x100. 4,000

Louis Sux bought the next lot adjoining, 25x100. 4,475

Also the lot adjoining, 24.11, on the a e. corner of 104th
av. and 168th st.

A. Baker bought the lot, 20x99.11, on the a. s. of
168th st., 109 ft e. of 10th av.

B. P. Fairchild bought the 6 lots, each 25x99.11, ad2,500

18th st. 10 ft. c. of March 18th st. 10 ft. c. of March 18th st. 10 ft. c. of March 18th st. of

W. H. Atlen bought the 3 lots, 76.75x87.35x75x103.55;
adjoining.
15,500
Also the lot, 25.65x81 liz24 liz87.35; adjoining, on
the s. w. corner of 8t. Nicholas av. and 149th st. 7.350
Also the 4 lots on the s. s. of 149th st., 81.11 feet w. of
8t. Nicholas sv. each.
7. C. Higgins bought the 4 lots, each 25x99.11; adjoining, each.
W. B. Lawrence bought the 4 lots adjoining, each 25
8t. Lawrence bought the 4 lots adjoining, each 25
2,550 W. B. Lawrence bought the 4 lots adjoining, each 25 x99.11, each
James Radman bought the 4 lots adjoining, each
25x99.11, each
C. B. Polhemus bought the 4 lots adjoining, each
25x99.11, each 3.075

C. R. Pelhemus bought the 4 lots adjoining, each 25x99.11, each.
25. W. Carney bought the three lots adjoining, each 25x99.11, each.
C. S. Polhemus bought the lot, 24.11x100, on the s. e. corner of 10th av. and 149th st.

John Weber bought the 2 lots adjoining, on 10th av., each.
And the 4 lots next adjoining, each 25x9.11, each 10th av. and 148th st.

M. Sainse bought the lot. 24.11x100, adjoining, on the n. s. corner of 10th av. and 148th st.

And the 4 lots, each 25x9.11, on the n. s. of 148th st., 100 feet e. of 10th av. each.
C. S. Polhemus bought the 3 lots adjoining, each 25x99.11, each 6,000 6.250 2.500

Read bought the 6 lots, each 25x99.11, on the sach
John Matthews bought the 4 lots, each 25x99.11,
adjoining, each
E. W. Buckley bought the two lots adjoining,
each 25x99.11, each the 8 lots, each 25x99.11, on
the s. a. of 166th st, 300 feete, of 10th av., each. 2.725

The following sales were effected by Messrs. E. H. Ludlow and Messrs. A. J. Bleecker & Co.:—

3s. bk. h. and lease of let. n. s. 531 st., c. of 54 sv. (Goolet lease, dated May 1, 1870, 30 years to run with two renewals, lot 25x100.5); Peter Goelet, plantiff.

McCahill.

4. bk. h. and L. 1/38 3d av. w. s. between dist and disc.

4. a. b. a. h. and L. 217 Bast Stan st., n. s. e. of dav.

5. a. b. a. h. and L. 217 Bast Stan st., n. s. e. of dav.

10. 218 2002; S. Pinner

12.00

Cliff st., n. s., 67, 25 loxel Sx25 1x2; Beckman st.

58, all interest in the lot in reser of this and above described property, and forming near of said above premises, 25 6x38 5x25 1x25; Beckman st.

68, all interest in the lot in reser of this and above described property, and forming near of said above premises, 25 6x38 5x25 1x38 st. 36 5x3 1x38 st.

60 consumption in Germany; area and on consumption in Germany; area and surface of segrent with the United States; foreign the stream of the swiss Cantons; trade of Swilzerland with the United States; foreign the stream of the swiss Cantons; trade of Swilzerland with the United States; foreign the stream of the swiss Cantons; trade of Swilzerland with the United States; foreign the swind of the swiss Cantons; trade of Swilzerland with the United States; foreign the swind of the swiss Cantons; trade of Swilzerland with the United States; foreign the swind of the swiss Cantons; trade of Swilzerland with the United States; foreign the specie and bulton from the merchandise.

Statistics of the population, &c., of the earth; statistics of the population of the Swiss Cantons; trade of Swilzerland with the United States; foreign the specie and bulton from the merchandise.

Statistics of the population, &c., of the earth; statistics of the population of the Swiss Cantons; trade of Swilzerland with the United States; foreign the specie and bulton from the merchandise.

Statistics of the population of the Swiss Cantons; trade of Swilzerland with the United States; foreign the specie and bulton files.

Statistics of the population of the Swiss Cantons; trade of Swilzerland with the United States; foreign the specie and bulton files.

THE LAND OF THE WEST.

Bastorn Capitalists on the Prairies, in the Mines and Among the Foundries and Pactories of the West.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Excursion-Four Hundred Miles West of St. Louis-A Most Enjoyable Trip of Nearly Thirty-dive Hundred Miles Seventy Miles on a Cow-Catcher Scenes, Incidenta, Re-collections, Facts and Figures.

Sr. Lows. May 15, 1873. One week ago to-day the party of excursioursts, guests of the Atlantic and Pacific Retiroad Company, arrived in this city. The gentlemen composing it are well known in financial, commercial and educational circles in the cittes of New York, Brooklyn and Boston. Connecticut and Pennsyl vanis were also represented, as well as Massachi City about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th of May, and took possession at Jersey City of two Pullman palace cars provided for the accommodation of the gentlemen bound West. The excursion was planned by Andrew Pierce, Jr., assisted by Mr. Coffin and General Fisk. Before retiring for rest the first night out all formality was laid Mr. Pierce, under whose direction the excursion had been planned, assisted by the goodnatured Coffin and General Fisk, the excursionists found themselves in easy converse with each other and discussing the prospects of what has since proved to be one of the most enjoyable of journeys. The morning of the 7th found the majority of the party early astir to witness the fine scenery of the Alleghany Mountains. Pitisburg was reached in time for breakfast, and, again on the road, no halt was made until the party assembled at Columbus, Ohio, for dinner. Twenty minutes for dining, and again on the way. Supper at Indianapolis, breakfast next morning at Effingham, and, after a few hours more on the rail, the party reached their destination on the east bank of the Mississippi River.

Sr. Louis.
About two o'clock the excursionists arrived here, some for the first time; others had been here years before, when the city was just beginning to feel its growth, and there were but few to whom the extensive improvements going on in the city were not first sight, which exhibits more than anything else the progress it is making, its increasing prosperity and the indications of the great future in store for it. Citizens point out to you with pride sites which were once regarded as worthless, now profitable, and localities which were once nothing but swamps or morasses and are now occupied by handsome buildings, storehouses and manufactories. But what is the history of St. Louis, now, it may be claimed, is only similar to that of many other cities in the republic. True, but few, if any of them, can claim so rapid a growth. dences of this are seen on every hand, and it is not the city alone, but its suburbs and the towns adjacent which share in the rapid advance which so forcibly appeals to a person from the East, visitthe first time. During the afternoon of the first day in the city a number of the excursionists paid a visit to

fares. The committee are also directed to wait upon the Long Dock Horse Railroad Company for the purpose of having their railroad extended on Summit avenue to Paterson avenue. A public meeting under the anspices of the association is to be held next Tuesday to devise measures for promoting the interests of property owners in the county. The meeting will be addressed by prominent men, not only irom Jersey City, but from New York, Brooklyn and elsewhere.

The Boulevard Commissioners made a four last week slong the proposed line of the Grand avenue, starting from Bayonne and stopping at the Schutzeu Park, on Union Hill. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the Boulevard will be located along the line of Grand avenue, in Jersey City, as far as the table-land west of the monastery, in West Hoboken. Whether it should be continued in a straight line or diverge to the tight from this point is a disputed question. The line of Grand avenue commands a most delightful view of the valley of the Hackensack, and no more desirable location can be had for costly mansions and terraces. On the south the city of Newark looms up with its lofty spires and smoking chimneys, on the west the charming town of Carlstadt is in full view, while the Hackensack winds its way northward through the valley. A divergence from the point alluded to would bring the delightful scenery on the west bank of the North River into full view as far as the Bergen county line. The Commissioners will be guided in their decision by public opinion, which is in favor of the western side of the nill.

It seems that the garbage of New York is no longer needed by the New Jersey Central Railroad SHAW'S BOTANICAL GARDEN.
This splendid retreat is an object of pride of the
St. Louisians. No stranger visits the city but feels it to be his duty to visit this famous resort ere he departs for other scenes. The garden, esteemed one of the finest in the country, containing a collection of rare and curious plants, gathered together from all parts of the world, is the property of old man: years have bowed down his once vigorous frame, and when the few more years left him are spun out, the property which he tends with so anxious care will be his dying gift to the city he loves so well and to the people who truly venerate him for his philanthropy and public spirit. Here, amid the plants and flowers he has watched and cared for, he has erected his mausoleum, and here, when his spirit has passed away into "that undiscovered country," will repose all that is mortal of this kind, good old man. The visit to this beautiful retreat was as interesting as it was instructive, and called to mind the recollections of home and our own beautiful Central Park in our own prosperous city. Early next day a special train was plaged at the disposal of the visitors to visit the celebrated VULCAN IRON WORKS. trade for the month ended December 31, 1872, and with the corresponding periods of 1871. The Chief

situated at Carondelet, a short distance from St. Louis. This extensive foundry, which has grown into so much importance within the last three or four years, is one of the evidences of the rapid growth of the West and Western cities. The payroli of the company amounts to about fifty thousand dollars a month. Here all the processes of making iron, from the transformation of the ore of the mines near at hand to pig, to its manufacture into rails, are gone through. About two hundred tons of ore a day are consumed, producing about ninety tons of pig. About fifty tons of this are used for fine foundry castings and steel, and the balance is used in the manufacture of railroad iron. The close proximity of the mines is such that to mine, transport and deliver costs from eight to ten dollars a ton. It is claimed here that they can manufacture and seil pig metal to Pennsylvania cheaper than it can be manufactured there. After having witnessed the different processes in the manufacture of iron the party partook of a luncheon at the works, at which a number of complimentary things were said by Western as well as Eastern gentlemen.

were said by Western as well as Eastern gentlemen.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

After returning to the city those who were not too tired paid a visit to the bridge now in course of construction across the Mississippi River. The work is being so rapidly pushed forward that it is estimated that the enterprise will be achieved within a year from the present time.

THE CAITLE YARDS in East St. Louis were the next place visited. Mostly Eastern capital is engaged in this enterprise. It is a most excensive undertaking. The yards cover about six hundred and fifty-two acres. When completed they will make the largest establishment of the kind in the world. By Saturday night the visitors had done St. Louis pretty thorougally, and as all appeared somewhat latigued it was resoived to wait over until the following Monday and then make an early start for the West. Sunday was indeed truly a day of rest, and the following morning the excursipnists found themselves much refreshed and ready for the road.

At eight o'clock precisely two palace cars

was indeed truly a day of rest, and the following morning the excursionists found themselves much refreshed and ready for the road.

At eight o'clock precisely two palace cars and a baggage car of the company were at the depot of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, ready for the mes of the East. A brief stay and the party were rattling over the rails towards the land of the setting sun. A beautiful sunshing day favored the travellers. The trees were fresh looking from the rain which had failen during the morning, and the young crops gave every indication of good yield—a productive harvest. The spirits of those in the cars were in happy accord with the weather. Men of the East mingled and compared notes with the men of the West, who accompanied them from St. Louis, and helped to point out the different points of interest as the cars sped on their course. All along the line of railroad were prosperous little towns which a few years ago were not even thought of. A short distance from Pacific, thirty-seven miles out, were the sand hills, the sand of which is used in the manufacture of glass. No stop was made here. The journey was continued through, fertile, well thied fields, growing towns and villages and by happy farm houses, now skirting the banks of the beautiful Meramac and agan coursing over a level prairie. Springfield was the place resolved upon for the night's halt, and to reach it the Ozark range had to be ascended. Indeed, the journey up this slope was all that could be called grand, but it was, perhaps, what is better—pleasing to the eye, and the fulfulness and productiveness of the soil was everywhere evideyt. During the ascent a hait was made at Beaver Switch, and the excursionists paid a visit to Beaver Mines. So proline of the metal is the earth here that the rich ore is easily quarried out of the hill said dumped into the cars within a few feet of where it is taken from. About one hundred and fifty tons a day are extracted, which are soid at St. Louis from eight to ten onlars a ton. Sixty-five per c American vessels. AST 111,05616,582,111 19,481 6,786,623

This report contains statistics of immigration for the quarter ended December 31, 1872. The total number of immigrants was 89,227, of whom 50,729 were males, and 38,498 females. Of these, 21,167 were males, and 38,498 females. Of these, 21,167 were under fifteen years of age; 53,420, fifteen and under forty; 14,640, forty years of age and over. The principal countries from which they came were:—England, 14,229; Ireland, 9,666; Scotland, 2,843; Wales, 162; Germany, 37,633; Austria, 1,203; Sweden, 2,086; Norway, 659; Denmark, 460; Netherlands, 235; Beigfum, 124; Switzerland, 634; France, 4,569; Spain, 202; Italy, 3,125; Hungary, 787; China, 1,248; Canarda, 6,146; Nova Scotia, 633. They represent 220 different occupations, classified as:—Professional, 565; skilled, 6,33; miscellaneous, 27,876; pot stated, 2,453; without occupation (mainly women and children), 45,907.

An elaborate and valuable table follows, showing the foreign trade of the United States, by months and calendar years, from 1898 to 1872, inclusive, distinguishing the amounts imported and exported at the Atlantic and Pacific ports, and also distinguishing the specie and buliton from the merchangles.

In addition to the foregoing, this report contains

Senators and all the prominent people in and about springfield. It was a hearty, Western welcome, and mutual congratalations were indulged in between the visitors and the visited. For a good two hours speeches were indulged in, and from Missouri legislation to rhapsodies over bright women's eyes and he rustle of brocade slik dresses, everything was to the don. Indeed one gentleman so dustinguished in the first will hereafter he regulated to a that his effort will hereafter he regulated to a the "amons embroidered speech." Furring the eming, as beiore stated, such as the "amons embroidered speech." Furring the eming, as beiore stated, such as the such as the

would prove one of the profitable investments of the day.

"Yes, sir," quoth one; "that Sabine "ass route to the Gulf is a sure fortune for there are a "li put their money in it. There are to a descent on that, I tell you."

"It's the surest thing in this ere Western country," put in another brawny-shouldered chap, whom you might take for a car driver, but was a pann of considerable importance in Springfield.

"But," replied the solid man, "you have no pobulation there to make the railroad pay."

"The people will come," claimed in the little group of eager listeners, "as soon as the railroad is built. Oh, they'll come, sure," they all exclaimed, with an air of confidence that seemed to indicate they had convinced their Eastern brother.

"My friends," slowly replied their listener, "and when they would come, and when they would come, and when they would come, and when they would to me, and when they would the condition was established along the line, what guarantee could you give that your State would keep its faith with those who might engage in the enterprise of building the railroad."

The question was a home-thrust, and those who

when they would come, and when a population was established along the line, what guarantee could you give that your State would keep its faith with those who might engage in the enterprise of building the railroad."

The question was a home-thrust, and those who mere present—practical, honest-minded men—admitted the force of the query and the lil effects produced by the past Legislature of Missouri in frightening away capital, impeding progress and retarding the development of the mining, manufacturing and agricultural development of the Btate. A right hearty Western "goodby" and the party bade adden to the old town and started for their quarters in the new. One or two, however, remained behind to have a talk with "will belief, or "wind Bill." as he is familiarly called in the West, is a splendid specimen of a man. He is tall, sinewy, litle, graceful in his every movement; has a keen, gray eye and a steady hand. "Wild Bill" is well known in the Western country, and the stores told of him are numerous. He expresses misself as not at all pleased with the practice some scouts adopt of going to the Eastern cities to exhibit themselves as shownen. "I want none of it," exclaimed Bill. "When they come to me I turn the deck head down and pass," Bill is a true son of the West, a fearless fellow and one who is ever ready to help a friend with the kame characteristic energy as he would "get square" on an enemy. Leaving the scout at the corner of what we supposed was one of the streets, the stay-behinds started across a prantie—suppose the citizens would call it lots—to their hotel and put up for the night. Morning opened gloomily enough, but before the train started every indication of a fine day was observable, so that by the time

PIERCE CITY
was reached the sun was out in all his glory, making every heart gladsome, and making the whole surrounding country as grand and as beautiful as an early Summer sun could make it. Pierce City is beautifully located on a lovely little plain. Every evidence of prosperity is observabl

Railroad as far as

CARTHAGE.

where another halt was made. The stay at the station was not sufficiently long to admit of a visit to the town, but a number of the citizens were there to receive the party and extend to those companies it that converge was a company to the company of the citizens were there to receive the party and extend to those companies it that converge was companied.

station was not sumcently long to admit of a visit to the town, but a number of the citizens were there to receive the party and extend to those composing it that generous welcome which was everywhere experienced in the West. Returning over the same route to Pierce City, the train switched on to the Atlantic and Pacific road again, and, at the rate of forty miles an hour, it sped on towards. The country approaching the land of the red man is really beautiful. Nature has richly adorned it; woody hillsides, shady vales and bubbling brooks meet the eye on every side. Fields well thied and cattle well cared for explain the prosperity of those who take up their readence on the borders of civilization. Truly indeed is there wealth for honest labor, happy homes for those who desire to make them so and every prospect or case and comfort when life begins to weaken beneath the load of years. Energy, prosperity, the reward of industry strike the beholder on every side up to the line separating the Indian Territory from the United States. A short distance beyond the dividing line runs the grand river, which is spanned by a magnificent bridge, which is justly the pride of its projector. Once beyond the river and into the Territory the change is painfully felt. No animal life anywhere to be seen, no corn fields, no houses, no children to wave you, in their childish giee and with bashful smiles, a welcome from the door stoops. All is blank and desolate and lonely, and yet no more beautiful country has the Alimighty ever blessed with his bounty or man ever gazed upon. Neglected, uncunityated, lonesome. The wild dowers of the prairie, with their varied tints and delicate perfune, alone relieve the monotonous prospect. For nearly lorty miles through the Territory the train passed until it reached

"land of flowers," as the Indians call it. This is the terminus of the Atlantic and Pacific road for the present. If the energy, however, which has been minused into its working since 1868, and what it has accomplished since then are to be taken as evidences of the luture the prospects are rich indeed for a run across the Coutinent and to the Golden Gate, where the rich argosiss of the East, laden with

it has accomplished since then are to be taken as evidences of the future the prospects are rich indeed for a run across the Continent and to the Golden Gate, where the rich argosles of the East, laden with the products of the Orient, disburden them of their contents for the peoples of the West. The stay at Vinita was only sufficient to enable the party to rebienish the inner man, and the dinner furnished was excellent in quality and in quantity. Impressed with a desire to have a good view of the country at considerable personal risk, your correspondent, with a companion, determined to Cress THE PRAIRIE ON THE COW-CATCHER of the locomotive. It was rather a perilous undertaking, but one full of excitement and the situation was novel. My companion and myself sipped on just a moment belore the train started, for, from the produce of lobserved all along the road, I had my misgiving as to being allowed to run the risk if the managers knew of our intentions. Just air starting finquired of my companion if there was much danger.

"Well, no," he yelled in my ear, "unless in case of collision or the picking up of stock."

"And do they often pick up stock."

"And do they often pick up stock." I queried back somewhat timidly. "Yes, sir; but I tell you mit time in case of danger, so as you can get out of the way," and then my friend described the manner in which I was to climb along the side of the locomotive, a difficult undertaking at any time for a novice; but when travelling at the rate of lorty miles an hour a proceeding positively risky.

"Suppose a fellow remains where he is," I still further questioned, more alarmed at getting out of the way than running the risk or colliding.

"Remain, eh?" roared back my neighbor. "Well, then, there would be a Coroner's inquest at the rate of forty my when my seat, and hardy end of the prairies at the rate of forty my when my seat, and hardy end of the prairies and fairly entranced by the beauting out of the prairies and fairly entranced by the beauting out of the prairies and fai

rian meiody:—
There was an old woman who had three sons—
Geoffery, James and John.
Geoffery got hung,
And Jimmy got drowned,
And Johnny got lost
And never was found,
So that's what became of her three sons—
Geoffery, James and John.

Next morning the party bade goodby to Kansas with pleasure, and started on the route for St. Louis. The journey back over the Missouri Pacific Railroad was as pleasant as the early part of the trip. A brief stay at Sedalia enabled the visitors to visit the machine shops and new buildings erected by the company. After passing California and before reaching Jenerson City we came in sight of the Missouri River, and for nearly seventy miles we skirted its banks. Pacific was reached on time, and the party disembarked at the depot at St. Louis at about half-past seven on the evening of the 15th, highly graffled with everything they had seen on the road, in raptures about the grand country through which they had passed and astonished at its rickness and productiveness.

the road, in aparties about the grain country introdes which they had passed and astonished at its richness and productiveness.

Back IN ST LOUIS.

The next day was spent in visiting the public schools, a sail on the Great Republic up and down the Mississippi River and at hight attending the grand banquet given in honor of the Congressional

Convention. Early next morning the visitors from the East prepared to

Oriet adieus, friendly piodges, invitations to "come again" profased the departure. Warm graspa of the hand and hearty "godspeeds" and "asie return homes," and the men of the East turned their back on the hospitable city and its citizens, who but a few days before had welcomed them. No unpleasantness marred the enjoyment of the exouration, and the visitors, with admiration for all they had seen in the lar West, took their departure for the Empire City.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murders and Deadly Assaults in Various States-More Requisitions for Homp. Among the latest murders reported in the papers of the country are the following:—

On the 11th instant a drunken ruttan named harrin Smith, on an Oakland (Oregon) street car, plunged a knie (4to Stephen Oronius body, inflering a probably fatal Wound. The desperate was

acressed.

On Sunday evening Thomas Eyan and Thomas Sheehey, foundrymen, quarrelled in Albany over pc. alies which they were pitching. Sheehey stabled Byan, and leaving him unconscious, secreted himself at his residence, where he was found and arrested. Hopes are entertained of the victim's

himself at his residence, where he was found and arrested. Hopes are entertained of the victim's recovery.

EMURDER ON THE MISSISSWYPI.

David Bareun, a roustabbut, and Edward Slowan, baker on she steamer St. Joe; quarrelied Friday on on the trip up between Cairwand St. Louis. The dispute originated, it is said, in Barean charging Slowan with abving "taken a pic and sold M." The quarrel had now proceeded far when Barcan eald to Slowan:—"You are a thiel." "I don't allow any one to call me a thiel," said Slowan, and, gra.pping a large butcher knife, he plunged it twice (into Barcan's side. The knife entered below the left ribs, causing the intestines and tissney of the body to protrid. The blood poured from the wounds, dycing the floor, and Barcan was conveyed to a cot, where some attempt was made to stawnoth the low and dress the wounds. Slowan was placed under guard, and on the arrival of the boat at the wharf was given over to Officer Landers, who conveyed him to the Chestnut street station. Earean died about six o'clock the same evening. The affair, having occurred in the channel, will come up in the Admiralty Court.

wharf was given over to Officer Landers, who conveyed him to the Chestnut etteet station. Earcan died about six o'clock the same evening. The adair, having occurred in the channel, will come up to the Admirative Court.

A MEMPHIS MURDERER CAPTURED.
About two weeks ago John Forey, a white man, was stabbed and killed at Memphis by Henry Farrow, a negro, who was a fellow workman. Steading a horse Farrow made his escape, and the Acading a horse Farrow made his escape, and the Acading a horse Farrow made his escape, and the Acading a horse Farrow made his escape, and the Acading a horse Farrow made his escape, and the Acading a horse Farrow made his escape, and the Acading a horse farrow made his escape, and the Acading a horse farrow made his escape, and the Acading his from the New Orleans Times of Wednesday last.—Mr. J. H. Pullen, who arrived in this city siew days ago with his family, a wife and two children, and was stopping at the Pelican House, corner of Baroane and Canal streets, left his place of boarding on Monday evening, at hallpast seven o'clock, and has not returned. He told his wife just before leaving the house that he was going out to get some tobacco, but up to the present time he has not returned. On Monday night he was seen in front of the Academy of Music, since which nothing has been heard of him, and fears are entertained that he had on his person a large sum of money, supposed to be about \$10,000. A special officer, who has the matter in hand and is investigating the case, reports that Mr. Pullen is from St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged in the dry goods business, but which he had disposed of, however, and came south with the intention of establishing himself in New Iberia. There is another version, however, even as engaged in the dry goods business, but which he had disposed of with a view of engaging in the planting business in the Attakapas region. Mr. Pullen had made preparations to visit the country, having bought a buggy and horse, intending to travel up the Teche prespecting. He is

United States mails and burning the post office.

A STREET MURDER IN UTAH.

The Salt Lake Tribing of the 14th states that James Edwards left his boarding house in that city on the previous morning and went to Sandy by the morning train. On his arrival there he commenced drinking, and subsequently got into a row with several others. During the fracas he received a builet through the right temple, which resulted in his death two hours afterwards. Rumor has it that on becoming intoxicated Edwards went out of the saloon into the street, where he drew a huge bowle knife and made a cut at a deputy marshal, who was standing by, cutting his cout from the right shoulder downwards, and then turned loose his six-shooter, whereupon three other men with whom he had been disagreeing "let flicker" at him, viewing him as a periect out-

DON'T BUY BAD MEAT.

The Poisoning Case and Its Causes. Washington Market, May 20, 1873. To the Editor of the Herald:—

Seeing that in the extraordinary case of pots ing at Mr. Blatchford's, Fourteenth street, poisoned meat has been spoken of as the cause, I beg, as a butcher or dealer in meats in Washington Market for twenty years, to state some facts regarding diseased meat that have come under my observation, which may be suggestive in this case and prove useful to the public. I do not pretend to speak authoritatively on the poisoning case referred to, but simply to say that sometimes have had occasion, as Clerk of the Mar-ket, to condemn diseased meat, which, if such meat as I have produced serious effects. Such meat as I have condemned or would condemn, may enter other markets, be sold, used by our citizens and prove injurious or dangerous. For example:—Case beef or mutton, which is understood in the business as the meat of animais that have died and have not been shaughtered, comes sometimes to the markets, and, if not detected when coming, will find its way to small markets and grocery stores throughout the city, and may prove the fraitful source of disease to those who purchase and use it, and no doubt a great deal of meat comes in this way into the hands of those who do not know what they are selfing. Of course I except practical and experienced dealers in this matter of selling diseased meat. I have frequently seized and condemned diseased meat that comes to market, and on one occasion during last Winter I, with the aid of the sanitary police, seized about two thousand pounds of such stuf, not fit for human food, and on another occasion four hundred pounds of poultry. I might mention many other like seizures. While, therefore, the use of such diseased meat may not have produced the arsenical effects alleged in the poisoning case referred to, it is possible that serious sickness, or even death, may be produced by it. Would it not be well, then, to inquire particularly into the condition of the meat used by Mr. Blatchford's servants. It is evident, at any rate, that strict supervision over the markets is necessary, and that the public ought to be careful where they buy and of whom they buy.

JOHN W. KETILEMAN,

Cierk of Washington Market. used, might have produced serious effects Such meat as I have condemned or would con-

BRAZIL

Parliamentary Provision for Railroad Propress and Treaty Batification.

Extradition Bules with England-Telegraph Extension-Shore Lius and on Land-Royalists for Europe-Horsewhipping a Clerical Legislator and Canon Law in Retalistion-The Embassy to London-Yellow Fever

RIO JANHIBO, April 24, 1873. The Chamber of Deputies has not yet got through with the budget of this' year, so the sessions have been prolonged to the 2d of May, the regular annua session commencing on the 3d of May. Besides the various provisions reported in a previous letter a number of others have been tacked on to the budget authorizations, one of which will permit the government to grant seven per cent guarantee for ten years on all railroads. Another bill, which has become law, gives the government a general authorization to allow the duty free importation of all material required for the construction, stocking and working of rattroads.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ENGLAND. The ratifications of the Anglo-Brazilian Extradition treaty were exchanged on the 19th, and on Tuesday a consular convention between Brazil and Great Britain was signed by Viscount & Vicente and Mr. Buckley Hathew. The most important provision of the convention is that turning over to the respective Consuls the charge of the estates of citizens of one country dring in the orher. A conclusion is also almost arrived at in order. A conclusion is also almost arrived at in regard to the international chains arising out of the mixed commission slavery judgments and those under the notorious Aberdeen act, and it seems that another mixed commission will be appointed to settle all the claims on both sides and to review such of the decisions of the forms mixed commission as are judged unjust by the two governments.

spenis and to review such of the decisions of the former mixed commission as are judged anjust by the two governments.

The coast cable matter has just been remodeled and a new contract signed with the Southern Submarine Telegraph Company, which bought the expiring concession to Jones, Bright and others. The new concession to Jones, Bright and others. The new concession relieves the company from the chigation to touch at all the maritime provincial capitals—the obligatory ones being Rio Grande de Sul, St. Catharina, Santos, Kio, Bahis, Pernambuce, Maranham and Para. A year is allowed for soundings, &c., and the first section, from Rio to Pernambuce, is to be at work within two years and the whole within five years. Land fines may be extended from the city of Rio Grande do Sul, to the Uruguayan frontier to join the lines of the Uruguayan Republic, but provision has been made for a junction with the Rio and River Plate Cable Company and with any others thought useful. The Southern Telegraph Company has some 1,500 miles of cable ready, which was intended for a cable between Europe and the United States, but the present fatent is to use it for the Brazilian coast line if the soundings do not forbid its use. The agents of the Telegraph Company has some L500 miles of cable ready, which was intended for a cable between a ROYALIST'S TOUR IN EUROPE.

Comte d'Eu and Donna Izabel, the Princess Insperial of Brazil, left on the 18th for Europe to-stay away eighteen months, the Comte being not only greatly moped here but still suffering from the complaint he contracted in the Paraguayan war.

D. Emiliano Lopez, son of the extinguished Lopez, of Paragnay, and who was in the United States for some time, passed through here last week on his return to Paraguay, which occurred on Friday between two deputies, Dr. Belisario Soares de Souza and Father John Manoel. The affray originated in some hard language exchanged in the Chamber of Deputies two days before, Father John, a government sut, and stronger than "soon-fired on him by th

CANON LAW AND CABINET PRACTICE.

There is, however, a most embarrassing government question raised by the affair. A canon says that any one who strikes or injures a priest is fpacapace ounder the greater excommunication, and all who associate with him likewise. It is asserted. who associate with him likewise. It is asserted that the Bishop of Rio is determined on carrying the canon into effect in regard to Dr. Belisario at least, but all the lawyers opine that no excommunication can be promulgated in the Emptre without the special authorization of the government. And the Cabinet is between two "buffers"—the Emperor, who supports the bishops in their exactions, and the Legislature and the general body of the professional classes, who desire to put down the bishops and expet all Jesuits.

THE MISSION TO LONDON.

Baron de Penedo, who has been appointed to the London Mission, so long acephalous, left for Europeon the 24th. Baron de Penedo speaks English fuently, and has aiready seen service in London, having been Minister there during the late war until recalled by the Zacarius Cabinet, owing to a question of diplomatic etiquette raised between them.

TELLOW FEVER.

The deaths from yellow fever keep at about ten aday; but the Board of Health has declared the epidemic at an end, new cases being now very few.

In Montevideo the average since the 1st of April was nine deaths a day from yellow fever, but early in the month it reached seventeen. The citizenshave almost all fed from the city.

The Argentine ports continue shut to vessels from Montevideo or any other of the ports of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

EMIGRATION AFFAIRS. Doings of the New President and Mem

bers of the Board of Emigration-Ag-The Dutch Beauties at Castle Garden. The meeting of the new Commissioners of Emigration on Monday noon is said to have resulted in the election of a gentleman eminently qualified for the office of President of the Board. Mr. Henry A. Huribut is a retired merchant of great wealth and Board are, as far as can be known at present, entirely unobjectionable, and several of them have been identified with emigration matters. They are as follows:—George Starr, Edmund Stephenson, l except practical and experienced dealers in this state of selling diseased meat. I have requently sented and condemned the art with the aid of the sanitary police, seized about two thousand pounds of such sturn, not fit for mean food, and on another occasion four hundred pounds of pountry. I might mention many other like seizures. While, therefore, the use of such the pounds of pountry. I might mention many other like seizures. While, therefore, the use of such the pounds of pountry. I might mention many other like seizures. While, therefore, the use of such the pounds of pountry. I might mention many other like seizures. While, therefore, the use of such the pounds of pountry. I might mention many other like seizures. While, therefore, the use of such the pounds of pountry into the condition of the like seizures. While, therefore, the use of such the pounts of pountry. I might mention the pountry into the condition of the many be produced by it. Would it not be well, the many be produced by it. Would it not be well, the meat used by Mr. Bitchhoft's servouts, it is every death and the service of the service of the search of the se